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ABSTRACT

Findings of a state-by-state survey of sex equity information relevant to Title IX of the Educational Amendments and the Women's Educational Equity Act (WEEA) are presented in two sections. The first section contains background on Title IX and WEEA and a synopsis of research findings vis-a-vis female representation in interscholastic sports, school administration, computer education, and vocational education. The second section presents statistical findings in chart form. Charts are included on female participation in interscholastic sports; senior high school coaches; superintendents; assistant superintendents; senior high school principals; junior high school principals; computer using teachers at elementary, junior high school, and senior high school levels; and computer programing teachers at the elementary, junior high school, and senior high school levels. Each chart shows numbers of males and females, percentage, and rank by state. (LP)

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Peer Policy Paper #4

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The PEER Report Card:
Update on Women and Girls in America's Schools —A State-by-State Survey

In 1972, Congress enacted Title IX of the Education Amendments to address widespread discrimination against women and girls in education. The discrimination was pervasive and complete, limiting the participation of women and girls in all areas, including vocational education, athletics, scholarship aid, professional training and educational employment.

Before the passage of Title IX, it was quite legal for a school district in Texas to maintain a $250,000 athletics program for 19,000 students, to allow girls to participate only in tennis, and to allot only $970 to girls' tennis. Another school district had 8809 participants in its athletics program—871 were girls.[1]

In 1971, for example, Boston had two trade high schools, one for each sex. Boys at Boston Trade High chose from courses in automobile mechanics, basic electronics, cabinetmaking, carpentry, drafting, electrical technology, machine shop, painting, plumbing, sheet metal and welding. At the Trade High School for Girls, students were offered programs in clothing, foods, beauty culture and commercial art. The average expected wage for trades taught at the Trade High School for Girls was 47 percent less than that for the trades available at Boston Trade High School for Boys.[2]

A brochure from an exemplary career education project at that time said that classes should "teach us early to respect the work men do." A third grade curriculum on retail jobs made it clear that all supermarket jobs but one (cashier) were men's jobs. A home economics curriculum designed for ninth grade girls encouraged girls to investigate only careers related to home economics.[3]

Then as now, teaching was a female-dominated profession. In 1970, women were 67 percent of public school teachers. However, women were woefully absent from the ranks of administrators. In 1970, 20 percent of elementary school principals were women, and only 3.5 percent of the junior high school principals and 3 percent of the high school principals were women. Less than 1 percent (.6 percent) of school superintendents were women.[4]

Laws and programs such as Title IX (1972) and the Women's Educational Equity Act (1974) have made significant changes in the educational landscape and have made a crucial difference for women and girls. In 1979 and again in 1982 the Project on Equal Education Rights attempted to measure the changes these laws have helped to create. In its two previous "Back-to-School Line-Ups" PEER examined state and national progress in three key areas which traditionally have been bellwethers of sex bias in education: access to *athletic opportunities*, *vocational education* and top-level *administrative positions* in education. For its 1985 *Back to School Report Card*, PEER has added a fourth category: *computer education*—a field that has grown substantially in recent years.

In all of its research and analysis, PEER focuses particular attention on the impact of combined sex, race, and disability bias and discrimination. Thus, in collecting information for this report, PEER has sought data on both the race and sex of participants. Unfortunately, almost none of the available data are broken out by both race and sex and almost no information is available on the status of disabled women and girls. It is virtually impossible, therefore, to provide a comprehensive state-by-state analysis of the status of women of color or of women with disabilities in education, thus limiting policymakers' ability to respond to many of the most pressing equity concerns facing women in education in the 1980s.

Interscholastic Sports. Data on the participation of young women in high school sports in 1983-1984 were obtained from the National Federation of State High School

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Associations' sports participation survey. The Federation is the only national body that collects participation data by sex by state. Since the Federation reports the data for each state by sport, rather than as a total for each state, PEER has totalled the data for all sports in each state and reported the percent of high school athletic participants who are female in each state. Data on Iowa girls' participation comes from the Iowa Girls' High School Athletic Union.[5] In addition, PEER's 1983-1984 rankings included information from less popular sports—data which were not included in earlier analyses. The data on the number of male and female high school coaches were obtained from Market Data Retrieval and consist primarily of data from the 1984-1985 school year.

Nationwide in 1971 girls were 18 percent of high school athletes. Since that time—largely because of the impetus provided by Title IX—the number of girls participating in high school sports has climbed steadily, reaching nearly 36 percent in 1980-81. Recently, however, the trend toward increased participation has slowed, and has even begun to reverse itself. In 1983-84, the percentage of girls in high school sports had dropped by one-half percentage point from 1980-81.

In 1983-1984, *Alabama* became the lowest ranking state (ranking 51st)—down from 49th in 1980-1981. Indeed, Alabama has consistently averaged about 1 girl to every 3 boys on the playing field (25 percent). *Iowa* still reports the highest percentage of girls in high school sports—more than half (54.15 percent). The *District of Columbia* shows the largest decrease in the number of girls participating in interscholastic sports from 1980 to 1983, a drop of over nine percentage points, whereas *Kentucky* shows the largest increase—over 6.5 percentage points.

The gender of the adults coaching these young athletes also has changed since the passage of Title IX. But in this case, regrettably, the trend is toward *fewer* women coaches at both the high school and collegiate levels. Several explanations may account for this decrease. The new-found popularity of girls' and women's sports may have given rise to an all too familiar phenomenon—an activity that is perceived to be important is more likely to be directed by men. When many schools and colleges combined their mens' and womens' athletics programs under a single athletic director after the passage of Title IX, the male director remained in charge. In any event, there now are fewer women coaching women—an incalculable loss to young female athletes who need both expert coaching and positive role models of achieving women.

A survey of colleges undertaken by R. Vivian Acosta and Linda J. Carpenter of Brooklyn (NY) College found that, in 1983-1984, more than 86.5 percent (compared to 80 percent in 1980) of women's intercollegiate athletics programs were under the supervision of a male head athletic director; 38 percent (compared to 30 percent in 1980) *had no women involved in the administration at all.* The percentage of women coaching women's teams fell from 58.2 percent in 1977-78 to 53.8 percent in 1983-84.[6]

At the senior high school level, slightly over 17 percent of all coaches nationwide are women. *Maryland* reports the highest percentage of female coaches (21.75 percent) and *Oklahoma* the lowest (8.54 percent), with *Mississippi* running a close second at 8.58 percent.

School Administrators

Data on women in educational administration for the 1984-1985 school year were provided by Market Data Retrieval (MDR), which collects the information by telephone and mail survey to all school districts nationwide. Because Market Data Retrieval's sex breakdown is based on name recognition, the count may not be exact; and, because MDR does not collect information by race, no comprehensive analysis of the status of women of color can be prepared.

Unfortunately, the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), the federal agency responsible for collecting education data, which had previously provided data about both the sex and race of school administrators, by state, has ceased to do so in recent years. Market Data Retrieval, a private company, thus offers the most comprehensive information currently available about the individuals who run our nation's schools.

Because the methods of reporting these data vary by state, MDR includes some deputy superintendents and superintendents of district subregions in the total of school superintendents. Thus, for example, the District of Columbia lists a total of six superintendents, including the Superintendent of Schools for the entire district, along with five deputy-level superintendents. Further, none of the data from PEER's previous studies is comparable to the current study because of the wide variation in data collection methods.

It should also be noted that the American Association of School Administrators (AASA) also conducts a survey of states to determine both the sex and race of educational leaders. Unfortunately, because states differ substantially in their willingness or ability to respond to the AASA request for these data, the survey results are not yet complete for the current year.

Nationally, PEER found that only 6.78 percent of public school superintendents are women—while close to 70 percent of teachers are women. As miniscule as this figure is, it still is *ten times* larger than in 1971—the year before the passage of Title IX. In addition, only 13.97 percent of assistant superintendents are women. Among school principals, the status quo also has barely changed; in general, the higher the grade level and the older the student, the less often will women be in charge. According to MDR, women are 26.51 percent of elementary school principals, 10.25 percent of junior high school principals, and 6.13 percent of senior high school principals. Overall, women are over two-thirds of the teachers but only slightly over one-fifth (20.41 percent) of school principals. Even at the elementary school level, where there are the highest number of women principals, women are still vastly underrepresented. According to the National Education Association, in 1984-1985 women comprised over 83 percent of elementary school teachers, yet MDR reports that only one-fourth of elementary schools are run by women.[7]

Among the states, *Delaware* and *Utah* are tied for the fewest women superintendents—none. The *District of Columbia* has the highest percentage of women running its schools; half the superintendents are women—including a woman as the top education official, who is both

Superintendent of Schools and chief state school officer. *Montana* has the highest percentage of female assistant superintendents (39.53 percent), while *Utah* has the lowest—none. *Iowa* has the lowest percentage of female elementary school principals (11.37 percent), while *North Dakota* and *Rhode Island* are tied for last place, with the worst rating on junior high school principals—each has no women holding that position. *Rhode Island* also shares last place with *Nevada* for female senior high school principals—again with no women at that rank.

Computer Education

Market Data Retrieval also provided state-by-state data on computers in schools. PEER analyzed data on the number of women in the administrative position of "Curriculum Instruction Supervisor", as well as the number of women who teach computer programming, and the number of women teachers who use computers in their classrooms. MDR did not have information on student participation in computer classes and the scant national information on the participation of female students reported here is, for the most part, gleaned from surveys and research studies conducted on a local or state level.

Recent research has shown that girls and minority boys do not yet have equal access to computers in our nation's schools. The results are readily apparent in the dearth of women, particularly women of color, in computer science majors in college. According to 1980-81 data (the most recent available) from the National Center for Education Statistics, Black women earned only 3 percent of bachelors degrees in computer science, Hispanic women 1 percent, Asian and Pacific women, 2 percent, American Indian women, .03 percent, and white women, 26 percent.

A 1983 Johns Hopkins study of microcomputer usage in schools found that only 64 percent of high schools in low-income, rural and predominantly minority areas had computers, compared to 86 percent of schools in more affluent suburban communities, particularly in the Northeast.[8] The 12,000 wealthiest schools were four times as likely to have at least one microcomputer as were the 12,000 poorest schools, according to Quality Education Data.[9]

Even when computers are available, girls often have less access than boys. Only 8 percent of 17 year old girls report that they have taken at least one semester of programming while 14 percent of boys have had computer programming.[10] A survey of schools in California conducted by the EQUALS project found that girls comprised only 29 percent of the students in computer classes. In a 1982 study of 6th graders, 21 percent of the boys reported having access to a home computer compared to only 15 percent of the girls.[11] During free time at school, 40 percent of boys reported that they used the computer, while only 8 percent of the girls did so.[12] Finally, girls comprise roughly 25 percent of the participants in secondary school computer camps and are particularly underrepresented in more expensive camps; at camps priced over $1,000, only 15 percent of the participants were girls, but twice as many girls (32 percent) attended the less expensive camps (priced under $1000).[13]

While about half the teachers in an average elementary school with computers use the equipment, only about 20 percent of secondary school teachers do.[14] The popularity of computers at the elementary school level—most often used for drill and practice—coupled with the predominance of women teachers at that level (over 83 percent) explains why women comprise slightly over 84 percent of the computer using teachers at the elementary school level. At the junior high and senior high school levels, women teachers appear to be fairly well-represented as computer users—57 percent in junior high and 45 percent in senior high.

But among the more advanced computer programming teachers, women are not as well represented, although their relatively high participation is cause for optimism; women are 63 percent of programming teachers at the elementary school level, 48 percent at the junior high school level and 36 percent at the senior high school level. Again, women's representation decreases as grade level and age of students increases; thus, the pattern appears unchanged from previous decades, though the percentages of women are higher at each educational level.

However, women are far less likely than men to hold the administrative position of "computer instruction supervisor." Nationwide, only about one-fifth of these supervisors are women (20.52 percent). Among the states, *Nevada* has the lowest number of women serving as computer instruction supervisors—none of the state's 13 supervisors are women.

Vocational Education

Information on the status of women in vocational education was provided by the U.S. Department of Education's Vocational Education Data System (VEDS). The most recent data available cover the 1982-1983 school year. PEER analyzed data on the percentage of 11th and 12th grade women enrolled in those vocational education programs that have traditionally been reserved for males and defined as "for men only". The students described in this report are all enrolled in "occupational specific" programs—programs that are intended to train students to enter a specific occupation after completion of the program.[15]

Nationally, PEER found that slightly over 13 percent of the high school students enrolled in these programs were female—9.87 percent of these women were white, while less than one percent were Hispanic (.75 percent), Asian or Pacific American (.38 percent), or Native American (.17 percent) women. Fewer than two percent (1.9 percent) were Black women. In 1978-1979, PEER found that almost 14 percent (13.9 percent) of students in non-traditional programs were female.[16] Although there have been changes in methods of data collection between these two surveys, it nevertheless appears that female participation in these programs has decreased slightly in recent years. Given substantial federal support for equity in vocational education since 1976, reaffirmed in the new Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act of 1984, this pattern of decline in young women's participation should be carefully analyzed and corrective efforts implemented.

Further, an analysis of data on students who *complete* occupational specific programs shows significant sex and

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race differences. For example, 82 percent of students completing the computer and information sciences program are white, but only 63.5 percent of the students in vocational home economics are white. Sex segregation is equally apparent; women are only 13 percent of the completers in engineering and related fields (10 percent are white women, .6 percent are Hispanic, and 1.5 percent are Black), but are nearly 90 percent of the completers in Allied Health (69 percent white, 3 percent Hispanic, 12.6 percent Black).[17]

At the state level, *Nevada* showed the lowest participation rate of women in non-traditional programs—4.73 percent and *Maryland* the highest—still only 21.11 percent. In PEER's earlier survey, Kentucky took last place and Nevada ranked near the middle (28) with a participation rate of 10.14 percent—a substantial change for that state.

Footnotes

[1]Hearings before the Subcommittee on Equal Opportunities of the Committee on Education and Labor, House of Representatives, 93rd Congress, First Session on H.R. 208, the Women's Educational Equity Act, July 25 and 26 and September 12 and 13, 1973, p. 15. (hereinafter cited as WEEA hearings).

[2]WEEA hearings, p. 60.

[3]WEEA hearings, p. 73.

[4]WEEA hearings, p. 66.

[5]Iowa's data are used here because the data contained in the NFSHA handbook were based on faulty reports, according to representatives of the Iowa Girls' High School Athletic Union. According to the NFSHA, the participation rate for girls in Iowa's interscholastic sports programs dropped by nearly 16 percentage points (to 34.65 percent) which would place the state in 26th place. The corrected data provided by the Iowa Girls' High School Athletic Union show very little change from previous years; Iowa thus retains its first place position—which it has held in every year since PEER has conduced this study.

[6]R. Vivian Acosta and Linda J. Carpenter, "Changing Status of Women in Intercollegiate Athletics, 1977-1984," Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, New York. Unpublished.

[7]National Education Association, "Estimates of School Statistics, 1984-85," NEA: Washington, D.C., 1985, p. 85.

[8]The Johns Hopkins University, Center for Social Organization of Schools, *Microcomputers: A National Survey*, Issue No. 3, April 1983.

[9]Cited in Ronald E. Anderson, Wayne W. Welch, and Linda J. Harris, "Computer Inequities in Opportunities for Computer Literacy," University of Minnesota: Minneapolis, MN, September 5, 1983, p. 4.

[10]Anderson, Welch, and Harris, p. 7.

[11]Women's Action Alliance, *The Neuter Computer* (in manuscript), Women's Action Alliance: New York, New York, 1985, p. 2.

[12]*The Neuter Computer*, p. 2.

[13]Robert Hess and Irene Miura, "Sex and Class Affect Summer Camp Enrollment," *InfoWorld*, Vol. 5, No. 17.

[14]Market Data Retrieval, *1984-1985 Educational Mailing Lists*, Market Data Retrieval: Westport, CT, 1985, p. 19.

[15]As part of this analysis, PEER refined the VEDS data in the following manner: 1. PEER looked at male/female enrollments in the three major vocational education *categories* in which males traditionally have dominated: technical, trades and industrial, and agriculture. Within these categories, the following *programs* were included: Agriculture, Agricultural Sciences, Natural Resources, Computer and Information Sciences, Engineering and Related Occupations, Science and Technology, Protective Services, Construction Trades, Mechanics and Repairers, Precision Production, and Transportation and Material. 2. Male/female enrollments in any *courses* within these programs which have *not* been traditionally dominated by males (operationally defined for purposes of this study as those which had enrollments of 25 percent or more females in 1972, before enactment of the sex equity provisions of the Vocational Education Act in 1976) were not included. Thus, a course such as Scientific Data Technology, under the Computer and Information Sciences program, was removed from the count since it has not traditionally been male dominated. Based on this analysis, the following courses were removed: Horticulture, Horticulture Science, Ornamental Horticulture, Scientific Data Technology, Commerical Art, Commercial Photography, and Upholstering. Finally, the category "Other" also was removed, because the composition of the category could not be identified.

These data should be comparable to the data reported in PEER's 1982 survey, since the data collection source is the same. However, VEDS has refined its data collection methods somewhat since the earlier survey and there may be some discrepancies. Nevertheless, PEER has attempted to replicate its earlier survey as closely as possible, to ensure that responsible comparisons can be made and progress charted. The state of New York was *not ranked* because it did not provide VEDS with information on race and sex of students for the 1982-1983 school year.

[16]Project on Equal Education Rights, *National Silver Snail Award*, PEER: Washington, D.C., 1982.

[17]U. S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Vocational Education Data System, "Program Completers (VEA), by Race/Ethnicity and Non-Resident Alien Designation and Sex, by Instructional Program Area: 50 States and D.C., 1982-83." NCES: Washington, D.C., 1985, unpublished data. These data—unlike the data used in the state-by-state rankings—includes postsecondary students and only counts those students who actually complete an occupationally-specific program. Percentages were calculated by PEER staff using these data.

PEER, the Project on Equal Education Rights of the NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund, is one of the leading national advocacy programs for educational equity for women and girls of all racial and ethnic groups, both disabled and non-disabled.

PEER's National Affiliate Network links activists and educators in a national community of concern for the advancement of women and girls.

Created in 1974, PEER has received support from various sources, including the Carnegie Corporation, the Ford Foundation, and several corporations.

PEER appreciates the cooperation of Market Data Retrieval, the National Center for Education Statistics, and the National Federation of State High School Associations, which provided most of the data portrayed in this report. The data analyses were conducted by PEER staff members Theresa Cusick, Arlene Fong Craig, Teresa Layton and Jennifer Tucker, with invaluable assistance from Paige Johnson of Wellesley College, who served an internship at PEER. The *Report* was prepared by Theresa Cusick, PEER Program Associate for Legislation, and Leslie R. Wolfe, Director. To order more copies of *The PEER Report Card: Update on Women and Girls in America's Schools—A State-by-State Survey*, write PEER, 1413 K Street, N.W., 9th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20005, or call (202) 332-7337. $6.95 per copy payable to PEER by check or money order.

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Chart 1

Female Participation in Interscholastic Sports, 1980-81 and 1983-84

September, 1985

State	Year 80-81 Boys	Girls	%Girls of Total	Rank	* * *	Year 83- 84 Boys	Girls	%Girls of Total	Rank	Percentage Points Change
Iowa	94060	95792	50.46%	1	*	81873	96710	54.15%	1	3.70
Wyoming	9374	5783	38.15%	11	*	8481	6614	43.82%	2	5.66
Maine	18675	14808	44.23%	2	*	21309	15612	42.28%	3	-1.94
Alaska	7713	4890	38.80%	9	*	5944	4265	41.78%	4	2.98
Vermont	11075	7750	41.17%	6	*	8467	6054	41.69%	5	0.52
New Hampshire	14498	11368	43.95%	3	*	15128	9864	39.47%	6	-4.48
Kentucky	29434	14232	32.59%	37	*	25076	16101	39.10%	7	6.51
Minnesota	96216	60121	38.46%	10	*	89930	56470	38.57%	8	0.12
Colorado	56775	34793	38.00%	12	*	57102	35507	38.34%	9	0.34
New York	223837	132550	37.19%	14	*	212960	131354	38.15%	10	0.96
Wisconsin	93912	52255	35.75%	22	*	106830	65059	37.85%	11	2.10
Nebraska	45228	27281	37.62%	13	*	37556	22708	37.68%	12	0.06
Washington	73329	42618	36.76%	15	*	70048	42233	37.61%	13	0.86
Massachusetts	101767	58376	36.45%	17	*	95208	57161	37.51%	14	1.06
New Mexico	18214	12782	41.24%	5	*	18941	11193	37.14%	15	-4.09
Michigan	160534	90878	36.15%	20	*	162370	95095	36.94%	16	0.79
Connecticut	50750	28022	35.57%	24	*	44407	25730	36.69%	17	1.11
Missouri	89081	48964	35.47%	25	*	84250	47911	36.25%	18	0.78
Pennsylvania	150602	82493	35.39%	26	*	148294	83614	36.05%	19	0.66
South Dakota	21006	11870	36.11%	21	*	21203	11821	35.80%	20	-0.31
Oklahoma	50279	28747	36.38%	19	*	43869	24397	35.74%	21	-0.64
Maryland	41269	23778	36.56%	16	*	44938	24845	35.60%	22	-0.95
Kansas	63858	48790	43.31%	4	*	49593	27316	35.52%	23	-7.79
Delaware	9930	5333	34.94%	27	*	10629	5783	35.24%	24	0.30
Ohio	167441	84153	33.45%	33	*	154877	83265	34.96%	25	1.52
Oregon	54205	25543	32.03%	39	*	55057	29515	34.90%	26	2.87
Tennessee	53462	27479	33.95%	31	*	53171	27925	34.43%	27	0.49
Montana	18185	8395	31.58%	41	*	19946	10419	34.31%	28	2.73
Hawaii	13929	6761	32.68%	36	*	13535	7054	34.26%	29	1.58
Indiana	93950	47250	33.46%	32	*	88941	46185	34.18%	30	0.72
Louisiana	42045	23306	35.66%	23	*	44213	22936	34.16%	31	-1.51
Texas	273855	183792	40.16%	7	*	231745	119330	33.99%	32	-6.17
Idaho	17982	9489	34.54%	28	*	18888	9725	33.99%	33	-0.55
New Jersey	129833	64467	33.18%	34	*	124001	63588	33.90%	34	0.72
Illinois	172561	110125	38.96%	8	*	186686	92799	33.20%	35	-5.75
North Dakota	17932	8795	32.91%	35	*	17356	8605	33.15%	36	0.24
Rhode Island	12477	5548	30.78%	44	*	11264	5579	33.12%	37	2.34
California	353885	183939	34.20%	30	*	275043	133920	32.75%	38	-1.45
Arizona	38947	18051	31.67%	40	*	39889	19268	32.57%	39	0.90
Virginia	66080	28755	30.32%	45	*	66685	31740	32.25%	40	1.93
Nevada	14306	6391	30.88%	42	*	13206	5951	31.06%	41	0.19
Florida	82058	36514	30.79%	43	*	87303	38162	30.42%	42	-0.38
Arkansas	25238	13129	34.22%	29	*	30102	12061	28.61%	43	-5.61
N.Carolina	69732	27116	28.00%	46	*	71186	27553	27.90%	44	-0.09
DC	4135	2367	36.40%	18	*	3628	1350	27.12%	45	-9.28
Utah	20949	9981	32.27%	38	*	23095	8471	26.84%	46	-5.43
S.Carolina	41711	14502	25.80%	47	*	41689	14751	26.14%	47	0.34
Mississippi	21242	6314	22.91%	51	*	27154	9581	26.08%	48	3.17
Georgia	78205	25844	24.84%	48	*	74853	26377	26.06%	49	1.22
W.Virginia	25671	7903	23.54%	50	*	23071	7695	25.01%	50	1.47
Alabama	53718	17405	24.47%	49	*	42698	13474	23.99%	51	-0.48
Total	**3,495,150**	**1,947,588**	**35.78%**	***	*	**3,303,688**	**1,800,696**	**35.28%**		**-0.51**

All ties ranked alphabetically.

SOURCE: *National Federation of State High School Associations, Kansas City, Mo, Sports Participation Survey, 1981 and 1984.*

Senior High School Coaches

State	Male	Female	Percent	Rank
Maryland	1619	450	21.75%	1
Vermont	420	116	21.64%	2
Illinois	4734	1298	21.52%	3
Virginia	2355	637	21.29%	4
New Hampshire	517	138	21.07%	5
Delaware	306	78	20.31%	6
New York	6628	1662	20.05%	7
Indiana	3206	797	19.91%	8
Rhode Island	456	113	19.86%	9
South Carolina	1243	302	19.55%	10
Alaska	212	51	19.39%	11
Georgia	2909	690	19.17%	12
Connecticut	1645	388	19.09%	13
Louisiana	1402	326	18.87%	14
Florida	2958	677	18.62%	15
Massachusetts	2896	659	18.54%	16
Nevada	344	78	18.48%	17
Texas	7134	1611	18.42%	18
Alabama	1320	298	18.42%	19
Arizona	1255	279	18.19%	20
Pennsylvania	5479	1215	18.15%	21
West Virginia	1030	228	18.12%	22
Maine	988	218	18.08%	23
Colorado	1605	348	17.82%	24
Kentucky	1471	317	17.73%	25
California	7745	1639	17.47%	26
Wisconsin	3323	697	17.34%	27
Missouri	2274	471	17.16%	28
Minnesota	2711	531	16.38%	29
Michigan	5384	1054	16.37%	30
Utah	667	129	16.21%	31
Dist. of Columbia	94	18	16.07%	32
North Carolina	2519	480	16.01%	33
Kansas	1864	353	15.92%	34
New Jersey	3458	645	15.72%	35
Idaho	664	122	15.52%	36
Ohio	6140	1121	15.44%	37
North Dakota	445	81	15.40%	38
New Mexico	892	161	15.29%	39
Oregon	2067	371	15.22%	40
South Dakota	507	91	15.22%	41
Washington	2573	452	14.94%	42
Montana	676	115	14.54%	43
Wyoming	372	61	14.09%	44
Nebraska	1092	170	13.47%	45
Arkansas	1183	171	12.63%	46
Hawaii	498	69	12.17%	47
Tennessee	1791	239	11.77%	48
Iowa	2540	333	11.59%	49
Mississippi	863	81	8.58%	50
Oklahoma	1832	171	8.54%	51
Total	**108306**	**22800**	**17.39%**	

All ties ranked alphabetically.
SOURCE: Market Data Retrieval, Westport, CT, 1985.

Superintendents*

State	Male	Female	Percent	Rank
Dist. of Columbia	3	3	50.00%	1
Montana	268	180	40.18%	2
Hawaii	2	1	33.33%	3
North Dakota	275	78	22.10%	4
Arizona	180	39	17.81%	5
Maryland	28	6	17.65%	6
California	961	114	10.60%	7
Georgia	205	23	10.09%	8
New Hampshire	68	7	9.33%	9
Wyoming	59	6	9.23%	10
Florida	81	8	8.99%	11
Washington	278	26	8.55%	12
Oregon	289	27	8.54%	13
South Carolina	111	10	8.26%	14
Missouri	498	41	7.61%	15
Oklahoma	634	50	7.31%	16
Indiana	330	26	7.30%	17
Tennessee	140	11	7.28%	18
Massachusetts	285	22	7.17%	19
Rhode Island	39	3	7.14%	20
Connecticut	163	11	6.32%	21
New Jersey	559	37	6.21%	22
New Mexico	84	5	5.62%	23
Nevada	17	1	5.56%	24
Alaska	52	3	5.45%	25
Mississippi	157	9	5.42%	26
Kentucky	182	10	5.21%	27
Idaho	110	6	5.17%	28
Vermont	56	3	5.08%	29
Pennsylvania	500	25	4.76%	30
Nebraska	363	17	4.47%	31
Maine	154	7	4.35%	32
New York	757	34	4.30%	33
Kansas	330	14	4.07%	34
Alabama	124	5	3.88%	35
Illinois	1111	43	3.73%	36
Virginia	144	5	3.36%	37
West Virginia	60	2	3.23%	38
Texas	1037	34	3.17%	39
Ohio	743	24	3.13%	40
Wisconsin	445	14	3.05%	41
Michigan	570	17	2.90%	42
Colorado	192	5	2.54%	43
Iowa	432	11	2.48%	44
Minnesota	477	12	2.45%	45
North Carolina	144	3	2.04%	46
South Dakota	193	3	1.53%	47
Louisiana	65	1	1.52%	48
Arkansas	351	4	1.13%	49
Delaware	17	0	0.00%	50
Utah	50	0	0.00%	51
Total	**14373**	**1046**	**6.78%**	

All ties ranked alphabetically.
**This category includes the heads of subregions or subdistricts within large school districts.*
SOURCE: *Market Data Retrieval, Westport, CT, 1985.*

Chart 4

September, 1985

Assistant Superintendents

State	Male	Female	Percent	Rank
Montana	26	17	39.53%	1
Dist. of Columbia	4	2	33.33%	2
Nebraska	40	17	29.82%	3
South Dakota	8	3	27.27%	4
Arizona	95	26	21.49%	5
Maryland	56	15	21.13%	6
Oklahoma	129	34	20.86%	7
California	648	159	19.70%	8
North Carolina	193	47	19.58%	9
Alaska	21	5	19.23%	10
Vermont	17	4	19.05%	11
Maine	30	7	18.92%	12
Minnesota	48	11	18.64%	13
Hawaii	9	2	18.18%	14
North Dakota	18	4	18.18%	15
Delaware	20	4	16.67%	16
Texas	528	100	15.92%	17
Georgia	165	31	15.82%	18
Oregon	64	12	15.79%	19
New Hampshire	43	8	15.69%	20
Louisiana	74	13	14.94%	21
Mississippi	81	14	14.74%	22
Washington	128	22	14.67%	23
Massachusetts	175	30	14.63%	24
Florida	141	24	14.55%	25
Virginia	147	25	14.53%	26
Alabama	90	15	14.29%	27
New Jersey	220	36	14.06%	28
South Carolina	114	18	13.64%	29
New York	458	70	13.26%	30
Tennessee	59	9	13.24%	31
New Mexico	48	7	12.73%	32
Illinois	376	52	12.15%	33
Rhode Island	16	2	11.11%	34
Connecticut	81	10	10.99%	35
Indiana	187	22	10.53%	36
Colorado	90	10	10.00%	37
Kansas	83	9	9.78%	38
Pennsylvania	236	24	9.23%	39
Ohio	290	29	9.09%	40
Michigan	314	29	8.45%	41
Kentucky	113	10	8.13%	42
Wisconsin	91	8	8.08%	43
Arkansas	76	6	7.32%	44
West Virginia	91	7	7.14%	45
Missouri	182	10	5.21%	46
Nevada	23	1	4.17%	47
Wyoming	30	1	3.23%	48
Idaho	32	1	3.03%	49
Iowa	56	1	1.75%	50
Utah	35	0	0.00%	51
Total	**6299**	**1023**	**13.97%**	

All ties ranked alphabetically.
SOURCE: Market Data Retrieval, Westport, CT, 1985.

Senior High School Principals

State	Male	Female	Percent	Rank
Dist. of Columbia	16	7	30.43%	1
Hawaii	22	9	29.03%	2
California	994	172	14.75%	3
Connecticut	126	20	13.70%	4
Delaware	26	4	13.33%	5
Florida	267	37	12.17%	6
New Jersey	320	34	9.60%	7
Washington	266	28	9.52%	8
Arizona	120	12	9.09%	9
Vermont	44	4	8.33%	10
Colorado	193	16	7.66%	11
Louisiana	218	17	7.23%	12
Alaska	52	4	7.14%	13
New Mexico	96	7	6.80%	14
Michigan	538	38	6.60%	15
Oregon	178	12	6.32%	16
New York	638	43	6.31%	17
Massachusetts	275	18	6.14%	18
Texas	876	56	6.01%	19
Illinois	606	37	5.75%	20
Utah	102	6	5.56%	21
Georgia	294	17	5.47%	22
Maryland	164	9	5.20%	23
Alabama	279	15	5.10%	24
Virginia	309	16	4.92%	25
Idaho	99	5	4.81%	26
Kentucky	279	14	4.78%	27
Oklahoma	379	19	4.77%	28
Tennessee	270	13	4.59%	29
Pennsylvania	612	28	4.38%	30
Maine	114	5	4.20%	31
Minnesota	304	13	4.10%	32
North Carolina	301	12	3.83%	33
Nebraska	160	6	3.61%	34
Indiana	336	12	3.45%	35
Ohio	710	25	3.40%	36
Wisconsin	343	12	3.38%	37
Mississippi	208	7	3.26%	38
South Dakota	89	3	3.26%	39
Iowa	306	10	3.16%	40
Kansas	307	10	3.15%	41
New Hampshire	62	2	3.13%	42
Missouri	427	13	2.95%	43
West Virginia	176	5	2.76%	44
South Carolina	217	6	2.69%	45
Montana	113	3	2.59%	46
North Dakota	79	2	2.47%	47
Wyoming	55	1	1.79%	48
Arkansas	256	4	1.54%	49
Nevada	41	0	0.00%	50
Rhode Island	41	0	0.00%	51
Total	**13303**	**868**	**6.13%**	

All ties ranked alphabetically.
SOURCE: Market Data Retrieval, Westport, CT, 1985.

Junior High School Principals

State	Male	Female	Percent	Rank
Dist. of Columbia	17	8	32.00%	1
Alaska	14	5	26.32%	2
Maryland	132	33	20.00%	3
California	662	158	19.27%	4
Hawaii	17	4	19.05%	5
Nevada	31	6	16.22%	6
Florida	277	53	16.06%	7
Montana	45	8	15.09%	8
New Mexico	81	13	13.83%	9
Vermont	13	2	13.33%	10
Alabama	98	15	13.27%	11
Georgia	170	26	13.27%	12
Louisiana	138	21	13.21%	13
North Carolina	251	38	13.15%	14
Colorado	158	23	12.71%	15
Oregon	134	18	11.84%	16
Washington	206	27	11.59%	17
South Carolina	130	17	11.56%	18
New Jersey	192	25	11.52%	19
Virginia	190	24	11.21%	20
Arizona	89	11	11.00%	21
New York	434	52	10.70%	22
South Dakota	26	3	10.34%	23
Delaware	18	2	10.00%	24
Texas	744	82	9.93%	25
Idaho	65	7	9.72%	26
Missouri	190	19	9.09%	27
Oklahoma	200	20	9.09%	28
Connecticut	112	11	8.94%	29
Kentucky	122	11	8.27%	30
Kansas	139	11	7.33%	31
Minnesota	114	9	7.32%	32
Michigan	390	30	7.14%	33
Ohio	459	34	6.90%	34
Illinois	353	26	6.86%	35
Tennessee	157	11	6.55%	36
Mississippi	74	5	6.33%	37
West Virginia	120	8	6.25%	38
Arkansas	105	7	6.25%	39
Maine	63	4	5.97%	40
Wisconsin	182	11	5.70%	41
Massachusetts	218	13	5.63%	42
New Hampshire	36	2	5.26%	43
Iowa	149	8	5.10%	44
Indiana	236	12	4.84%	45
Pennsylvania	372	16	4.12%	46
Utah	86	3	3.37%	47
Wyoming	37	1	2.63%	48
Nebraska	54	1	1.82%	49
Rhode Island	30	0	0.00%	50
North Dakota	19	0	0.00%	51
Total	**8349**	**954**	**10.25%**	

All ties ranked alphabetically.
SOURCE: Market Data Retrieval, Westport, CT, 1985.

Elementary School Principals

State	Male	Female	Percent	Rank
Nebraska	340	666	66.20%	1
Dist. of Columbia	39	72	64.86%	2
Montana	264	211	44.42%	3
Maryland	396	308	43.75%	4
Florida	730	482	39.77%	5
Vermont	190	100	34.48%	6
West Virginia	470	241	33.90%	7
Arkansas	367	187	33.75%	8
Louisiana	529	255	32.53%	9
Texas	2020	969	32.42%	10
North Dakota	155	74	32.31%	11
California	3043	1427	31.92%	12
South Dakota	240	109	31.23%	13
Mississippi	321	144	30.97%	14
Maine	358	159	30.75%	15
Arizona	419	184	30.51%	16
Alabama	515	225	30.41%	17
Virginia	775	335	30.18%	18
Georgia	803	316	28.24%	19
South Carolina	483	182	27.37%	20
Missouri	820	298	26.65%	21
Tennessee	750	270	26.47%	22
Alaska	117	42	26.42%	23
New Mexico	273	98	26.42%	24
Washington	695	249	26.38%	25
Idaho	243	83	25.46%	26
Michigan	1489	502	25.21%	27
New Hampshire	232	78	25.16%	28
Colorado	541	176	24.55%	29
Ohio	1756	567	24.41%	30
Hawaii	115	37	24.34%	31
New York	1779	553	23.71%	32
Nevada	133	40	23.12%	33
North Carolina	966	281	22.53%	34
Oklahoma	744	212	22.18%	35
Oregon	612	172	21.94%	36
Illinois	2035	556	21.46%	37
Massachusetts	957	250	20.71%	38
Kentucky	655	169	20.51%	39
Rhode Island	166	42	20.19%	40
Wisconsin	972	239	19.74%	41
Delaware	67	16	19.28%	42
Connecticut	498	106	17.55%	43
New Jersey	1274	269	17.43%	44
Indiana	960	200	17.24%	45
Pennsylvania	1757	336	16.05%	46
Utah	339	63	15.67%	47
Kansas	767	120	13.53%	48
Minnesota	642	98	13.24%	49
Wyoming	204	30	12.82%	50
Iowa	717	92	11.37%	51
Total	**35732**	**12890**	**26.51%**	

All ties ranked alphabetically.
SOURCE: Market Data Retrieval, Westport, CT, 1985.

Computer-Using Teachers, Elementary School

State	Male	Female	Percent	Rank
Mississippi	0	1	100.00%	1
Georgia	72	1391	95.08%	2
South Carolina	55	955	94.55%	3
Arkansas	50	782	93.99%	4
North Carolina	199	3098	93.96%	5
Texas	218	3179	93.58%	6
Louisiana	38	488	92.78%	7
Alabama	63	801	92.71%	8
Hawaii	17	194	91.94%	9
Florida	202	2254	91.78%	10
Kentucky	123	1307	91.40%	11
Nebraska	122	1152	90.42%	12
Tennessee	236	2195	90.29%	13
Virginia	171	1558	90.11%	14
Missouri	203	1717	89.43%	15
Delaware	11	92	89.32%	16
Dist. of Columbia	7	58	89.23%	17
South Dakota	40	331	89.22%	18
Oklahoma	150	1032	87.31%	19
Ohio	672	4578	87.20%	20
Maryland	115	747	86.66%	21
Kansas	314	2036	86.64%	22
New Mexico	81	465	85.16%	23
Rhode Island	44	243	84.67%	24
New Hampshire	112	598	84.23%	25
New Jersey	413	2160	83.95%	26
Illinois	722	3740	83.82%	27
Indiana	577	2922	83.51%	28
North Dakota	81	394	82.95%	29
Connecticut	215	1011	82.46%	30
Massachusetts	350	1631	82.33%	31
Colorado	256	1167	82.01%	32
Wyoming	83	362	81.35%	33
Idaho	155	657	80.91%	34
Nevada	31	129	80.63%	35
Montana	162	667	80.46%	36
New York	803	3269	80.28%	37
Michigan	907	3531	79.56%	38
California	1469	5392	78.59%	39
Wisconsin	530	1871	77.93%	40
Vermont	179	619	77.57%	41
Alaska	60	194	76.38%	42
Minnesota	595	1921	76.35%	43
Pennsylvania	761	2403	75.95%	44
Arizona	233	715	75.42%	45
Oregon	510	1505	74.69%	46
Washington	458	1262	73.37%	47
Utah	276	741	72.86%	48
Iowa	4	5	55.56%	49
Maine	3	1	25.00%	50
West Virginia	0	0	*	*
Total	**13148**	**69521**	**84.10%**	

All ties ranked alphabetically.
**Not ranked—no individuals in that category.*
SOURCE: Market Data Retrieval, Westport, CT, 1985.

Computer-Using Teachers, Junior High School

State	Male	Female	Percent	Rank
South Carolina	16	90	84.91%	1
Louisiana	18	69	79.31%	2
North Carolina	69	262	79.15%	3
Alabama	24	87	78.38%	4
Georgia	48	174	78.38%	5
West Virginia	2	6	75.00%	6
Texas	224	669	74.92%	7
Arkansas	23	63	73.26%	8
Virginia	78	204	72.34%	9
Dist. of Columbia	5	13	72.22%	10
Missouri	99	243	71.05%	11
Oklahoma	51	125	71.02%	12
Kentucky	42	101	70.63%	13
Delaware	3	6	66.67%	14
Hawaii	7	14	66.67%	15
Florida	113	220	66.07%	16
Tennessee	89	157	63.82%	17
Maryland	98	172	63.70%	18
South Dakota	21	33	61.11%	19
New Jersey	93	146	61.09%	20
Kansas	124	180	59.21%	21
Illinois	235	314	57.19%	22
Connecticut	88	110	55.56%	23
New Mexico	40	49	55.06%	24
Wyoming	23	28	54.90%	25
New Hampshire	22	26	54.17%	26
Colorado	88	103	53.93%	27
Idaho	50	57	53.27%	28
California	449	503	52.84%	29
Ohio	309	343	52.61%	30
New York	313	332	51.47%	31
Indiana	290	307	51.42%	32
Nebraska	66	66	50.00%	33
Vermont	11	11	50.00%	34
Pennsylvania	264	246	48.24%	35
Arizona	65	58	47.15%	36
Oregon	149	129	46.40%	37
Massachusetts	123	105	46.05%	38
Wisconsin	230	194	45.75%	39
Montana	37	31	45.59%	40
Nevada	18	15	45.45%	41
Michigan	369	297	44.59%	42
Minnesota	207	152	42.34%	43
Iowa	28	20	41.67%	44
Rhode Island	60	41	40.59%	45
Utah	103	70	40.46%	46
Washington	172	114	39.86%	47
Alaska	7	3	30.00%	48
North Dakota	16	5	23.81%	49
Maine	5	1	16.67%	50
Mississippi	0	0	*	*
Total	**5084**	**6764**	**57.09%**	

All ties ranked alphabetically.
**Not ranked—no individuals in this category.*
SOURCE: Market Data Retrieval, Westport, CT, 1985.

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Computer-Using Teachers, Senior High School

State	Male	Female	Percent	Rank
West Virginia	2	11	84.62%	1
Louisiana	52	149	74.13%	2
South Carolina	58	152	72.38%	3
North Carolina	109	251	69.72%	4
Alabama	67	142	67.94%	5
Virginia	112	237	67.91%	6
Texas	284	536	65.37%	7
Arkansas	74	137	64.93%	8
Hawaii	14	24	63.16%	9
Oklahoma	105	173	62.23%	10
Florida	153	252	62.22%	11
Georgia	109	173	61.35%	12
Mississippi	7	11	61.11%	13
Dist. of Columbia	4	6	60.00%	14
Kentucky	151	220	59.30%	15
Tennessee	89	129	59.17%	16
Missouri	282	340	54.66%	17
New Mexico	74	66	47.14%	18
Illinois	614	531	46.38%	19
Arizona	102	88	46.32%	20
Delaware	29	25	46.30%	21
Nebraska	191	162	45.89%	22
New Hampshire	64	54	45.76%	23
Nevada	34	28	45.16%	24
Idaho	70	57	44.88%	25
Wyoming	36	29	44.62%	26
Kansas	306	244	44.36%	27
Connecticut	151	120	44.28%	28
Ohio	612	470	43.44%	29
South Dakota	55	42	43.30%	30
New Jersey	280	202	41.91%	31
Rhode Island	56	40	41.67%	32
New York	661	453	40.66%	33
North Dakota	85	57	40.14%	34
Indiana	336	222	39.78%	35
California	967	636	39.68%	36
Montana	147	96	39.51%	37
Vermont	40	26	39.39%	38
Maryland	113	68	37.57%	39
Colorado	218	131	37.54%	40
Utah	100	60	37.50%	41
Pennsylvania	702	421	37.49%	42
Wisconsin	763	445	36.84%	43
Oregon	209	121	36.67%	44
Michigan	581	311	34.87%	45
Minnesota	572	299	34.33%	46
Alaska	33	17	34.00%	47
Massachusetts	288	148	33.94%	48
Washington	308	147	32.31%	49
Maine	60	28	31.82%	50
Iowa	184	64	25.81%	51
Total	**10713**	**8851**	**45.24%**	

All ties ranked alphabetically.
SOURCE: Market Data Retrieval, Westport, CT, 1985.

Chart 11

September, 1985

Elementary School Computer Programming Teachers

State	Male	Female	Percent	Rank
Dist. of Columbia	0	1	100.00%	1
Georgia	0	5	100.00%	2
Hawaii	0	8	100.00%	3
Kentucky	0	3	100.00%	4
North Carolina	0	3	100.00%	5
Rhode Island	0	1	100.00%	6
South Carolina	0	5	100.00%	7
South Dakota	0	4	100.00%	8
West Virginia	0	1	100.00%	9
Alabama	1	7	87.50%	10
Louisiana	1	6	85.71%	11
Mississippi	1	4	80.00%	12
Texas	7	28	80.00%	13
Massachusetts	3	10	76.92%	14
Arkansas	1	3	75.00%	15
Maryland	1	3	75.00%	16
New Jersey	19	51	72.86%	17
Indiana	2	5	71.43%	18
Missouri	2	5	71.43%	19
New Mexico	2	5	71.43%	20
California	25	53	67.95%	21
Alaska	1	2	66.67%	22
Delaware	1	2	66.67%	23
Montana	1	2	66.67%	24
North Dakota	1	2	66.67%	25
Florida	3	5	62.50%	26
Kansas	3	5	62.50%	27
Illinois	11	18	62.07%	28
New York	31	49	61.25%	29
Michigan	11	16	59.26%	30
Utah	5	7	58.33%	31
Ohio	10	12	54.55%	32
Connecticut	5	5	50.00%	33
Minnesota	4	4	50.00%	34
New Hampshire	1	1	50.00%	35
Oklahoma	3	3	50.00%	36
Tennessee	7	7	50.00%	37
Virginia	4	4	50.00%	38
Colorado	5	4	44.44%	39
Pennsylvania	9	7	43.75%	40
Oregon	4	3	42.86%	41
Arizona	7	5	41.67%	42
Wisconsin	11	7	38.89%	43
Nebraska	4	2	33.33%	44
Washington	9	1	10.00%	45
Idaho	1	0	0.00%	46
Maine	6	0	0.00%	47
Nevada	1	0	0.00%	48
Vermont	3	0	0.00%	49
Iowa	0	0	*	*
Wyoming	0	0	*	*
Total	**227**	**384**	**62.85%**	

All ties ranked alphabetically.
**Not ranked—no individuals in that category.*
SOURCE: *Market Data Retrieval, Westport, CT, 1985.*

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Junior High School Computer Programming Teachers

State	Male	Female	Percent	Rank
Arkansas	0	4	100.00%	1
Wyoming	0	2	100.00%	2
Oklahoma	1	6	85.71%	3
Louisiana	2	7	77.78%	4
North Carolina	4	13	76.47%	5
Alabama	1	3	75.00%	6
Virginia	3	8	72.73%	7
Georgia	2	5	71.43%	8
Florida	15	37	71.15%	9
Mississippi	3	6	66.67%	10
New Mexico	3	6	66.67%	11
South Carolina	1	2	66.67%	12
Texas	46	85	64.89%	13
West Virginia	4	7	63.64%	14
New Jersey	19	33	63.46%	15
Kansas	3	5	62.50%	16
Illinois	14	20	58.82%	17
Tennessee	16	18	52.94%	18
Alaska	2	2	50.00%	19
Missouri	2	2	50.00%	20
Oregon	13	13	50.00%	21
South Dakota	2	2	50.00%	22
Ohio	26	20	43.48%	23
California	91	68	42.77%	24
Connecticut	11	8	42.11%	25
Pennsylvania	18	13	41.94%	26
Massachusetts	14	10	41.67%	27
Arizona	9	6	40.00%	28
Michigan	43	26	37.68%	29
Colorado	13	7	35.00%	30
Dist. of Columbia	2	1	33.33%	31
Maine	2	1	33.33%	32
Minnesota	4	2	33.33%	33
New Hampshire	2	1	33.33%	34
Washington	21	10	32.26%	35
Indiana	13	6	31.58%	36
Wisconsin	16	7	30.43%	37
Nebraska	14	6	30.00%	38
Kentucky	5	2	28.57%	39
Idaho	8	3	27.27%	40
New York	24	7	22.58%	41
Maryland	4	1	20.00%	42
Utah	14	3	17.65%	43
Nevada	5	1	16.67%	44
Delaware	1	0	0.00%	45
Hawaii	2	0	0.00%	46
Montana	3	0	0.00%	47
North Dakota	5	0	0.00%	48
Rhode Island	3	0	0.00%	49
Vermont	1	0	0.00%	50
Iowa	0	0	*	*
Total	**530**	**495**	**48.29%**	

All ties ranked alphabetically.
**Not ranked—no individuals in that category.*
SOURCE: *Market Data Retrieval, Westport, CT, 1985.*

Senior High School Computer Programming Teachers

State	Male	Female	Percent	Rank
Hawaii	0	2	100.00%	1
Mississippi	24	59	71.08%	2
Kentucky	9	20	68.97%	3
South Carolina	9	16	64.00%	4
Alabama	14	24	63.16%	5
Georgia	7	12	63.16%	6
Louisiana	10	17	62.96%	7
Oklahoma	25	40	61.54%	8
Texas	48	56	53.85%	9
Arkansas	17	19	52.78%	10
Delaware	2	2	50.00%	11
Dist. of Columbia	1	1	50.00%	12
Iowa	2	2	50.00%	13
North Carolina	16	15	48.39%	14
Tennessee	28	26	48.15%	15
Florida	22	20	47.62%	16
Virginia	20	18	47.37%	17
Illinois	95	74	43.79%	18
South Dakota	9	7	43.75%	19
New Hampshire	4	3	42.86%	20
Maryland	6	4	40.00%	21
New Jersey	31	20	39.22%	22
Colorado	34	21	38.18%	23
North Dakota	35	19	35.19%	24
Indiana	39	21	35.00%	25
Ohio	81	43	34.68%	26
Missouri	23	12	34.29%	27
Arizona	18	9	33.33%	28
Nevada	6	3	33.33%	29
Vermont	8	4	33.33%	30
Wyoming	2	1	33.33%	31
Kansas	38	18	32.14%	32
Nebraska	40	18	31.03%	33
New York	51	22	30.14%	34
Massachusetts	28	12	30.00%	35
Washington	50	21	29.58%	36
California	234	98	29.52%	37
Connecticut	18	7	28.00%	38
Alaska	13	5	27.78%	39
Oregon	32	12	27.27%	40
West Virginia	30	11	26.83%	41
Pennsylvania	74	27	26.73%	42
Maine	34	12	26.09%	43
Michigan	138	47	25.41%	44
New Mexico	12	4	25.00%	45
Utah	15	5	25.00%	46
Wisconsin	164	51	23.72%	47
Montana	18	4	18.18%	48
Idaho	25	5	16.67%	49
Minnesota	53	7	11.67%	50
Rhode Island	2	0	0.00%	51
Total	**1714**	**976**	**36.28%**	

All ties ranked alphabetically.

SOURCE: *Market Data Retrieval, Westport, CT, 1985.*

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Computer Instruction Supervisors

State	Male	Female	Percent	Rank
Hawaii	0	1	100.00%	1
Alaska	2	3	60.00%	2
Dist. of Columbia	2	3	60.00%	3
North Carolina	82	51	38.35%	4
Georgia	100	58	36.71%	5
Arizona	101	56	35.67%	6
Tennessee	89	40	31.01%	7
South Carolina	55	24	30.38%	8
Kentucky	96	38	28.36%	9
Alabama	68	25	26.88%	10
Mississippi	55	20	26.67%	11
Vermont	22	8	26.67%	12
Virginia	96	34	26.15%	13
Montana	147	50	25.38%	14
Texas	495	158	24.20%	15
Connecticut	85	26	23.42%	16
Washington	158	48	23.30%	17
California	612	185	23.21%	18
South Dakota	100	30	23.08%	19
West Virginia	40	12	23.08%	20
Florida	54	16	22.86%	21
New Jersey	341	101	22.85%	22
Oklahoma	289	84	22.52%	23
New York	490	133	21.35%	24
Delaware	15	4	21.05%	25
Ohio	398	104	20.72%	26
Louisiana	47	12	20.34%	27
Oregon	163	41	20.10%	28
Indiana	172	43	20.00%	29
Rhode Island	25	6	19.35%	30
Illinois	551	131	19.21%	31
Maryland	22	5	18.52%	32
Wisconsin	296	66	18.23%	33
North Dakota	142	31	17.92%	34
New Mexico	62	13	17.33%	35
Colorado	129	27	17.31%	36
Massachusetts	183	38	17.19%	37
Idaho	73	15	17.05%	38
Wyoming	30	6	16.67%	39
Arkansas	198	38	16.10%	40
New Hampshire	42	8	16.00%	41
Minnesota	301	54	15.21%	42
Maine	73	13	15.12%	43
Michigan	279	46	14.15%	44
Missouri	315	50	13.70%	45
Nebraska	210	33	13.58%	46
Iowa	273	42	13.33%	47
Kansas	191	29	13.18%	48
Pennsylvania	376	56	12.96%	49
Utah	37	1	2.63%	50
Nevada	13	0	0.00%	51
Total	8195	2116	20.52%	

All ties ranked alphabetically.
SOURCE: Market Data Retrieval, Westport, CT, 1985.

Female Participation in Non-Traditional Vocational Education

State	%American Indian	%Asian/Pacific	%Black	%Hispanic	%White	%Female	Rank
Maryland	0.09%	1.07%	6.23%	0.33%	13.39%	21.11%	1
New Mexico	1.65%	0.23%	0.52%	6.88%	10.81%	20.08%	2
California	0.38%	1.51%	2.79%	2.48%	12.28%	19.43%	3
Arizona	0.75%	0.25%	0.76%	2.27%	15.09%	19.12%	4
Alaska	1.26%	0.21%	0.46%	0.29%	16.28%	18.50%	5
Dist. of Columbia	0.20%	0.00%	17.20%	0.16%	0.04%	17.61%	6
Washington	0.35%	0.85%	0.32%	0.43%	14.20%	16.16%	7
Michigan	0.16%	0.17%	2.46%	0.28%	12.71%	15.78%	8
Arkansas	0.04%	0.03%	4.38%	0.10%	11.11%	15.66%	9
Massachusetts	0.08%	0.12%	0.84%	0.57%	13.51%	15.12%	10
South Carolina	0.06%	0.04%	7.23%	0.02%	7.44%	14.79%	11
West Virginia	0.07%	0.09%	1.01%	0.03%	13.25%	14.46%	12
Ohio	.00%	0.02%	1.79%	0.11%	11.86%	13.78%	13
Tennessee	0.02%	0.05%	2.85%	0.03%	10.52%	13.47%	14
Georgia	0.03%	0.08%	4.33%	0.25%	8.57%	13.26%	15
Colorado	0.16%	0.47%	0.33%	0.88%	11.35%	13.18%	16
Minnesota	0.17%	0.12%	0.31%	0.07%	12.49%	13.16%	17
Virginia	0.05%	0.10%	2.98%	0.05%	9.74%	12.92%	18
Pennsylvania	0.03%	0.17%	2.03%	0.17%	10.42%	12.82%	19
Missouri	0.04%	0.04%	1.05%	0.06%	10.95%	12.13%	20
Florida	0.17%	0.11%	1.62%	0.41%	9.74%	12.06%	21
New Hampshire	0.03%	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%	11.66%	11.73%	22
Connecticut	0.07%	0.07%	1.30%	0.49%	9.28%	11.21%	23
Delaware	0.05%	0.14%	2.08%	0.00%	8.51%	10.77%	24
Texas	0.05%	0.10%	0.96%	2.32%	7.06%	10.50%	25
New Jersey	0.02%	0.34%	1.20%	0.57%	8.36%	10.49%	26
Illinois	0.06%	0.08%	1.54%	0.41%	8.07%	10.16%	27
Rhode Island	0.03%	0.22%	0.25%	0.03%	9.52%	10.06%	28
Oklahoma	0.71%	0.11%	0.48%	0.11%	8.62%	10.03%	29
North Carolina	0.18%	0.05%	2.42%	0.06%	7.28%	9.99%	30
Oregon	0.15%	0.07%	0.45%	0.13%	9.17%	9.98%	31
Utah	0.40%	0.31%	0.08%	0.37%	8.51%	9.66%	32
Wyoming	0.00%	0.10%	0.40%	0.90%	8.22%	9.62%	33
Iowa	0.02%	0.03%	0.15%	0.26%	8.99%	9.45%	34
Mississippi	0.01%	0.01%	4.99%	0.00%	4.42%	9.44%	35
Nebraska	0.08%	0.03%	0.33%	0.12%	8.59%	9.15%	36
Hawaii	0.03%	6.58%	0.10%	0.20%	2.02%	8.94%	37
Louisiana	0.05%	0.07%	2.61%	0.02%	6.15%	8.90%	38
Alabama	0.01%	0.01%	2.65%	0.03%	6.09%	8.78%	39
Kentucky	.00%	0.01%	0.50%	.00%	8.04%	8.56%	40
Vermont	0.13%	0.03%	0.03%	0.00%	8.21%	8.40%	41
Indiana	0.04%	0.06%	0.57%	0.07%	7.36%	8.09%	42
Kansas	0.03%	0.45%	0.25%	0.08%	7.15%	7.96%	43
Idaho	0.18%	0.04%	0.03%	0.12%	7.48%	7.85%	44
Montana	0.48%	0.05%	0.00%	0.12%	7.06%	7.70%	45
South Dakota	0.25%	0.06%	0.00%	0.00%	7.31%	7.62%	46
Wisconsin	0.06%	0.02%	0.30%	0.03%	6.78%	7.20%	47
North Dakota	0.14%	0.01%	0.00%	0.24%	6.76%	7.15%	48
Maine	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	7.12%	7.12%	49
Nevada	0.14%	0.09%	0.23%	0.13%	4.14%	4.73%	50
New York	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total	**0.17%**	**0.38%**	**1.90%**	**0.75%**	**9.87%**	**13.06%**	

All ties ranked alphabetically.
**Did not report enrollments by sex or race in 1982-83.*
SOURCE: *U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Vocational Education Data System, Washington, D.C., Unpublished Data, Fall, 1982.*